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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1781.

From the LONDON EVENING POST of March 3, 1781.

Fellow Countrymen, Fellow Citizens, Fellow Sufferers,

LISTEN to the words of truth, hear the advice that flows from conviction, obey the calls of Fate! Make haste to arm yourselves, for on yourselves alone can you depend with safety. You have too long trusted to the promises of Ministers, and been deceived by them. They have led you on from one step of declension to another by false pretences; they have emptied your pockets of your money, and would drain the vital juices that support your very existence. Arm yourselves, for it is constitutional; arm yourselves, for it is necessary.

Unconstitutional it cannot be, for a people to arm themselves against the dangers of an invasion which threatens every quarter of their borders. Unconstitutional it is not, for the people of this country to provide themselves with arms, not only when the alarm of hostile invasion presses upon them; not only when insurrections arise within the State, which baffle the unarmed power of the Civil Magistrate, but even in times of the profoundest security and peace. When dangers press upon us it may be too late to make preparations against them. The constitution has therefore wisely allowed and ordained a permanent provision against every danger that may by possibility arise. While the feudal system was in its full force, the subordinate ranks of people were not only allowed to make this provision for their security, but they were compelled to be ready with military aid whenever they should be called upon by their superior Lords or Magistrates; and the tenures by which they held their lands, were founded on these conditions: After the gradual transition of military tenures into those of free socage, though the compulsion of the people to be prepared with arms and discipline was gradually dropt, yet the right to keep them against times of need was never disputed. This privilege of internal defence was never attempted to be denied till the doctrine of standing armies was promulgated. The violation of this antient right was never openly avowed, till we saw the standing forces of the country in July last, parading through every part of the metropolis, and had mandates issued from the Generalissimo of these forces, for the citizens to disarm themselves.

Where then would have been our liberties, if our wise and gracious Sovereign had thought it just to take advantage of that moment for their overthrow, which bolder and more arbitrary spirits would have rejoiced to adopt? It is clear that the Civil Magistrate ought to command a power equal to the suppression of any commotions that may arise within the State. It is clear that a naked, unarmed body of citizens, is not equal to the suppression of any commotions that may by possibility arise. It is clear therefore that they ought to be provided with arms, and a knowledge to use them, that they may be able, in all emergencies, to obey the call of the Magistrates with effect. This was the ancient constitution of this kingdom; while this remains on its true footing, no insurrections like that of July last can arise in defiance of the civil power; no pretentions can be had for invading the liberties of the people by military law, and military supremacy.

If therefore this voice of admonition is strictly consonant to the spirit of the constitution, surely no man will say that this is not the time in which it is necessary to put it in force. The popish mob which lately bid defiance to the weak condition of the civil power, and the pretext which it gave for the alarming stretch of military infringement, loudly calls upon the nation to maintain a better defence for their civil and religious liberties, which the Providence of Heaven, and not their own vigilance, has so lately rescued from the most imminent hazard. I do not scruple, nor I believe will any one scruple, to attribute the late insurrections to men of Popish principles, after the lights that have been thrown out in the various investigations before the several Courts of Judicature; and it is too manifest that some men were happy to get a pretence of putting this city under that species of law, which we never wish to see again introduced. But it is not only internal dangers that we have to guard against at the present moment, the most tremendous combination of external foes threatens to fall upon us. In a few months, it may be in a few weeks, our borders will be assailed by the most resistless fleets and armies of all Europe, while our proper means of defence are sent away to fight in a chimerical war with America. Ministers continue to tell us that we are secure. They would continue to tell us so, if all Asia and Africa were joined to all Europe and America against us, and if every post was occupied by the enemies fleet, and every coast covered with their troops; but they have wheedled us too long, the danger is now too near at our doors for us to believe them any more? Ask the inhabitants of Plymouth, if they were not confounded to have to learn the use of arms when they were within reach of the enemy? Ask the inhabitants of Cornwall, if they did not curse their negligence, when they run together to the market house, collected together their old muskets and bayonets, and first began to use them when they saw our fleet flying before the enemy within sight of land? These instances are recent monitors, and call aloud to every part of the kingdom.

I repeat then, in the language of a plain man, citizens, arm yourselves! This must be done immediately.

BRUTUS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITULATION *of the Island of* TOBAGO, *between the Count de* Grasse, *commanding the naval forces of his Most Christian Majesty, and the Marquis de* Bouille, *Commander in Chief of the French Windward Islands in America, of the one part; and the Hon.* George Ferguson, *Esq; Commander in Chief of the Island of Tobago, and the Hon. Major* Stanhope, *commanding the troops of his Britannic Majesty, in said Island, on the other part.*

Article 1st. THE Governor and Staff officers, officers of the troops, and soldiers of the garrison, of the isle of Tobago, shall march out of the redoubt and forts with the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms, except the officers.

2d. The troops shall be sent to France, except the officers, whom the French Commander in Chief permits to remain in the Windward Islands, on parole. The soldiers wives and children shall be sent with them.

3d. The inhabitants of the island shall preserve their civil government, their laws, customs and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons who are actually in office, until a peace, during their good behaviour.

The Court of Chancery shall be held by the Members of the Council, and by the form established in the laws, customs and ordinances in which the island has been maintained, until a peace; but the appeals from the said Court, shall be made to his Most Christian Majesty's Council.

4th. The inhabitants in general of the said island, and the Ministers of the Gospel, shall be maintained in the possession of their property, and in the enjoyment of all they possessed, of what ever nature it may be, in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions; they shall have the free exercise of their religion, and the Ministers the enjoyment of their cures.

The free Negroes and Mulattoes shall be maintained in their liberty; but no slave in future shall be made free, without the permission of the Governor commanding, conformable to the custom established in the French islands.

5th. The inhabitants shall only pay to his Most Christian Majesty the duties that they paid to his Britannic Majesty.

The expence of administering justice, the salaries of the Ministers of the Gospel, and any other ordinary expence, shall be paid by the Colony.

The goods that shall be exported from the island shall pay to the Crown the same duties that are paid in the French islands, and the duties of entry shall likewise be the same.

They shall enjoy all the privileges of commerce granted to his Most Christian Majesty's subjects in the Windward Islands of America.

6th. The inhabitants shall not pay the contribution of twelve hundred Moidores, exacted in the provisory capitulation; but the Colony shall be obliged to rebuild the houses that have been burnt during the siege, so that the inhabitants to whom they belonged, shall only pay their proportion to said reconstruction.*

7th. The effects, and particularly the slaves, that may have been taken during the siege, belonging to the inhabitants of this Colony, and that can be recovered, shall be returned. The slaves that have been put on board the ships of the French fleet, shall be put on shore, and put into the hands of the Provost Marshal.

Note. *The vessels that have been taken before the reduction of the island, or even after, likewise the goods and merchandize on board, shall be comprized among the effects to be restored.*

8th. The ships, sloops and cutters, belonging to the inhabitants of this island, shall remain as their property; but the English vessels from Europe, or from the English islands, shall be faithfully given up and delivered to the French Governor.

9th. The absent inhabitants, even those who are in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their property, which may be managed by Attornies.

10th. The inhabitants, as is customary in the French islands, shall be obliged to find quarters for the military, in indispensable circumstances only, the troops being ordinarily lodged at his Majesty's expence, or in buildings belonging to him.

11th. They shall be obliged to furnish fatigue Negroes to work on the fortifications, or other works relative to the King's service, to the number of 400; and the said Negroes shall be maintained at his Majesty's expence during the time they are employed in said works.

12th. The inhabitants shall take the oath of fidelity to His Most Christian Majesty, before the French Governor of the island of Tobago, within two days, under pain of being deprived of the enjoyment of their property.

But the inhabitants, and particularly the widows, who cannot take it within the time limited, by sickness, absence, or other obstacle, shall have a term fixed for them.

13th. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and shall not be obliged to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, nor against any other power.

In consequence thereof they shall bring all their arms to head-quarters, which shall be placed in the King's magazines, except those which the Justices of the Peace shall think necessary at each habitation, to keep the slaves in order; but the Justices of the Peace shall answer personally for any bad usage that may be made thereof, contrary to the tenor of the present capitulation; and they shall remit, within a time prescribed, to the French Governor, an account signed by themselves, of the arms left with the inhabitants in their districts.

14th. The inhabitants of the island, who do not particularly belong to the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall not be reckoned prisoners of war.

15th. The merchant vessels coming from England, or from any other state whatever, belonging to the inhabitants or merchants of the island of Tobago, shall be received in the ports of the said colony, during the space of six months, without being confiscated, and shall be considered as the property of the said inhabitants or merchants.

Reserving to the French Governor, after such term a right to judge of the propriety, in consideration of the distance of the place from whence they may have come.

However, the said inhabitants or merchants shall be obliged to declare to the Director of the Crown, within a month, all the vessels that may or ought to be addressed to themselves in particular or in company.

Note *The time is extended to two months.*

16th. The inhabitants generally may dispose of their property, moveable or immoveable, in the enjoyment of which they are maintained, and may either sell or alienate them as they may judge most proper.

They may dispose in the same manner of their revenue, and may send their children to England or elsewhere for education, and have them return.

17th. There shall be delivered up to the Commander of his Most Christian Majesty's troops, all the artillery, with their appendages, all the arms in general, the gunpowder, the provisions, all the effects whatever, the buildings, moveable and immoveable, belonging to the King of Great-Britain, an account shall be made out thereof, and shall be delivered up at the shortest notice.

Any person who shall have possession of said effects, or any part thereof, who does not make a declaration thereof within fifteen days, shall be severely punished.

18th. The inhabitants who shall have any British soldiers or sailors at their houses, shall be obliged to declare it in four days, under a penalty of 100 moidores; and those who favour their escape, shall be severely punished.

At Tobago, the 2d June, 1781.

(Signed) Le Comte de GRASSE,
Le Marquis de BOUILLE,
GEORGE FERGUSON, and
H. I. R. STANHOPE, Major of the 86th regiment (for what regards the troops solely.)

* *To the amount of twelve hundred Moidores.*

Continuation of Letters found on board the British Packet, bound to New-York, but taken on her passage and carried into France.

Duplicate.

Copy of a letter from Lord George Germaine to Brigadier General Maclean.

SIR, *Whitehall, Feb.* 28, 1781.

MESSIEURS Watson and Rashley, having informed me that their ships are preparing to sail for Halifax, I take the opportunity of acquainting you, that I have received your letters of the 13th and 20th of November; and I was very happy to find by the former, that you had been able to put Halifax in a respectable state; for I am fully convinced they will be well defended against whatever force may come against them, while you command the King's troops in Nova-Scotia.

By a return of the garrison in the island of St. John's and a calculation of its expence, I have received from Governor Patterson, I find there are five companies there, besides the St. John's volunteers, and that the amount of the cost to Great-Britain, is upwards of 11,000l. per annum; which surprised me very much, as it never was intended that more than 100 men should have been stationed there, under the command of a Captain; and the Governor states it as his opinion, that that number would be fully sufficient for the security of the island, assisted by the militia, which he assures me is encreased to 1000 men: I have, therefore, written to Sir Henry Clinton, to withdraw the five companies from St. John's, and add them to the garrison of Halifax, and to give the Governor orders to augment Captain Calbeck's company of St. John's volunteers to 100 privates, without making any addition of officers, and reducing the Captain-Lieutenant. No batt or forage money is to be allowed them while they remain upon the island, nor any Staff-officer, except a Surgeon's Mate.

The works which have been laid out and constructed, are, I understand, upon so injudicious and extensive a plan, that they would require a larger garrison than even the six companies now there, to defend them; Engineer will therefore be ordered to desist from carrying them on, and only compleat so much of the barracks as will be necessary to lodge the 100 men, and erect a block-house for a place of retreat, and a battery to defend the harbour.

Several of the militia are without arms, and at the Governor's request, I have ordered 300 stand, with a proportion of ammunition; to be sent out to Halifax in Messrs. Watson and Rashley's ships, to your care; and you will be pleased to forward them to Governor Patterson, by the vessels which you send to bring away the five companies.

I hope you will soon receive from Sir Henry Clinton, a more considerable addition to your force, than these five companies will make, in order to enable you to take possession of the remainder of the province of Main, by

eſtabliſhing a poſt at Townſhend or Falmouth, in Caſco Bay; for if he be ſucceſsful in his operations to the ſouthward, I hope he will be able to ſpare a detachment, ſufficient to enable you to effect this buſineſs.

Your repreſentation, and one from the Commiſſary to the Treaſury, of the injury the publick ſuſtain, by the demand of the provincial duty upon rum imported for the uſe of the King's troops, have been referred to the board of trade and plantations for conſideration, and incloſed I ſend you a copy of the Deputy-Secretary's letter to Mr. Knox, containing their Lordſhips opinion upon the ſubject; and I have by this conveyance ſignified to the Lieutenant-Governor, the King's commands, to preſs the Aſſembly to make the amendment to the former Act their Lordſhips point out as neceſſary and proper for the purpoſe.

Mr. Nutting, who is at preſent uſefully employed at Languard fort, will go out in the ſpring to be employed at Caſco Bay as he before was at Penobſcot; and as he ſuffered much, both in his perſon and property, for his loyalty, you will, in the mean time, continue to him his appointment of overſeer of works, and ſurveyor of lumber. *I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,*

(ſigned) GEO. GERMAINE.

By the ſhip Hope, Capt. Darby, arrived here laſt Wedneſday from l'Orient, we have the following advices, viz.

P A R I S, *June* 5.

ALL the ſhips taken fron Admiral Hotham's fleet, have by order of the Court entered the port of Breſt, to be ſold there, where a great number of purchaſers are already arrived. They have been judged legal prizes, except one, which will be reſtored. She had been taken by an Engliſh privateer, that had put her under the protection of the convoy of the St. Euſtatia fleet. The States General did not put in any claim on this occaſion, although the contrary appears in ſeveral of the Holland Gazettes; all the claims came from bankers, or other individuals, who have all been nonſuited in their pretenſions by the Council of Prizes. They have appealed from that ſentence to the Council of State, who in a few days will give a definitive judgment in this great conteſt.

June 20. We impatiently wait for a direct account from M. de Suffrein; although the accounts from Commodore Johnſtone, are ſet forth in the moſt advantageous manner, ſtill it cannot but be remarked, that the Eaſt-India ſhip Hinchinbroke, was only re-taken by reaſon of the ſtorm's ſeparating her from the French fleet; that another Eaſt-India ſhip, which was boarded and taken, remains in the poſſeſſion of the French; that the ſhip Edward was abandoned after ſhe was taken, becauſe ſhe was ſinking; that the Infernal, a fire ſhip, was only quitted after ſhe was taken by the French, on account of the ſtorm, and that a part of the crew remained priſoners; that none of the French ſhips appeared to have received any conſiderable damage except the Hannibal which was diſmaſted in the ſtorm, whilſt the whole of Commodore Johnſtone's fleet appears to have ſuffered very much, and that almoſt all the Eaſt-India ſhips were rendered unfit for ſervice; in fine, it appears from his own account that there were 268 men, amongſt which are many officers, killed, wounded and priſoners, and that the loſs of the French was much leſs.

If we calculate, in the Engliſh manner, and from their own accounts, we cannot but look upon ourſelves as conquerors: It is likewiſe evident, that the French had the ſuperiority during the whole engagement, as during the whole time they were in a condition to take prizes, and in fact have taken many; and it is therefore nothing but the ſtorm that ſaved the Engliſh fleet, as they have taken ſhelter at St. Jago, in a very diſtreſſed condition, and the French Admiral, having kept the ſea, has it in his choice either to take the advantage of his arriving at his port before them, or of returning and putting them out of condition to proſecute the expedition propoſed by the Court of Great-Britain.

Commodore Johnſtone lays his want of ſucceſs on the conduct of the unfortunate Captain of the Iſis, whoſe ſhip he himſelf allows to have been diſmaſted, and rendered unfit for ſervice, and has put him under arreſt. It is thus, that the national pride in England often puniſh their ſervants, they had rather accuſe a brave unfortunate man, than acknowledge themſelves to have been vanquiſhed; and Rodney, after having been beat by Count de Guichen, did not fail diſplacing two of his Captains, and ſent them to England to be tried by a Court-Martial.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar dated May 28.

"Since the departure of our fleet, the Spaniards have kept up a very briſk fire, and we are, in fact, very much moleſted on the ſea ſide by their gun and bomb boats, which do us much miſchief, and render unhabitable all the houſes that is within the walls, the actual ſituation of the garriſon is truly very deplorable, and ſo great, that the accounts you may receive, however diſmal they may be, can ſcarcely be exaggerated.

"The greateſt part of the inhabitants have abandoned the garriſon, and are gone to Minorca or England, thoſe who remain, have ſheltered themſelves in the holes and hollow places in the rocks; there are, however, many raſh enough to lay all night, at the riſque of their lives, in the Blacktown (which is out of bomb ſhot of the enemy on the land ſide, but it can be deſtroyed by the ſea) to protect their property, not againſt the attack of the enemy without, but againſt the robbers that are ſent up within the walls; I would ſay the ſoldiery, who have done more miſchief in a few days, than the Spaniards could do in as many months. The town is almoſt entirely demoliſhed, there ſcarce remains a houſe but what is even with the foundation, many families who lived in affluence, are now reduced to miſery; there is a continual deluge of bombs, houſes on fire, and balls glancing over the pavements of the ſtreets, the walls and intrenchments; we are obliged frequently to fly to the mountains, and to paſs the night under tents: So much are we frequently alarmed by the gun and bomb boats of the enemy."

L O N D O N, *June* 14.

Yeſterday morning an officer arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Rear Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, dated Bombay, 2d of January, giving an account of his having in October laſt ſailed from Madraſs Roads, with a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips, in order to ſtrengthen Tellichery, which ſervice he effected by leaving an additional body of ſoldiery, conſiſting of 100 men, with a conſiderable quantity of ordnance, ſtores and ammunition, for the protection of that important garriſon. On his return from thence, he fell in with a naval force, fitted out by Hyder Ally, to annoy the Company's ſmall veſſels, which conſiſted of two frigates, one mounting twenty-eight, and the other twenty-ſix guns, with ſeveral armed veſſels. The Britiſh Admiral immediately made the ſignal for attacking them, upon which they ran in ſhore, and as they drew a ſmaller draught of water than the Engliſh ſhips, Sir Edward ordered the boats to be manned, which order was ſo well executed, and the attack ſo ſpiritedly made, that the two frigates, after a ſhort reſiſtance ſtruck, as did alſo two of the armed veſſels, and a third was blown up.—Two Lieutenants were killed in the action; the loſs of killed and wounded, in other reſpects, was very inconſiderable.—Sir Edward Hughes further informs their Lordſhips of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Sartine, which was driven on the ſhallows before Tellichery; all her crew was ſaved.

Admiral Digby's orders are to prepare himſelf with all poſſible expedition to embark for New-York, to take upon him the Chief Command of the fleet on that ſtation, in the room of Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, who has received his orders of recall, and will return immediately upon Mr. Digby's arrival. The Admiral takes with him ſix ſhips of the line in reinforcement to the fleet in the American quarter, which conſiſts, at this time, of nine ſhips of the line, two of 50 guns, four of 44, and twenty-four frigates and ſloops of different rates. Admiral Digby is to be accompanied by his Royal Pupil, Prince William Henry.

Yeſterday a cauſe was tried before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, to determine whether policies on Dutch ſhips, inſured in London as neutral ſhips before the war broke out with Holland, and captured after the rupture, ſhould be binding on the underwriters to make good the loſs? A verdict was given for the plaintiff, ſubject to the opinion of the Court. It is ſaid, upon the final determination of this queſtion will depend inſurances amounting to 200,000l.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 19, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Captain Fanſhaw, of the Egmont, to Mr. Stephens, dated at ſea, the 31ſt of laſt month.

"In the courſe of our voyage from Jamaica the Endimyon took the French ſhip Le Marquis de la Fayette,—— Galletha, commander, 1200 tons, mounting 40 guns, (pierced for 60) 200 men, laden with arms and cloathing on account of the American Congreſs, and bound to Philadelphia, after a handſome running action of about two hours."

June 21. On Sunday morning Major St. George, Aid Du Camp to Sir H. Clinton, ſet off for Portſmouth to embark immediately for America. He is charged with important diſpatches from Government to the Commander in Chief, containing amongſt other particulars, the directions of adminiſtration concerning the expedition, which he has been lately meditating. No freſh intimation for the reſignation of the command is conveyed in theſe diſpatches, Government being willing to ſuſpend their direct and final determination upon this important point, till the iſſue of Sir Henry's preſent enterprize is known; the event of which will govern their future meaſures with reſpect to him. A frigate has been ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to proceed with all poſſible expedition with the above officer to New-York, his ſpeedy arrival there being of the utmoſt conſequence.

Admiral Darby has received orders from the Admiralty, to take every poſſible precaution for the ſafe arrival of the remaining St. Euſtatia prizes, in the ports of Great-Britain, before he proceeds on the particular object of his preſent expedition, which we underſtand is to parade before Breſt. He is to diſpatch a frigate to Commodore Hotham as ſoon as he gets into the Bay, to inform him of the Britiſh ſquadron being at ſea, and the Commodore is immediately to leave Ireland, and proceed under this formidable protection to England. This extreme caution, tho' doubtleſs very laudable, ſeems to convey, that theſe ſhips are not of that inferior value which they have been often repreſented.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 15.

"On the 6th a deputation of the merchants of Dordrecht, Haerlem, Amſterdam, and Rotterdam, preſented a requeſt to their High Mightineſſes, praying them that the fitting out of the men of war deſtined for the Weſt-Indies might be forwarded as much as poſſible.

"It is reported that a corps of French troops, ſome ſay to the amount of 20,000 men, have entered Geneva at the requeſt of the weakeſt of the two parties, which has cauſed great confuſion and diſcord. If this is true, that city may be in the ſame ſituation that Straſburgh was in formerly, and it may end in the ſame manner.

That he diſpatches from Commodore Johnſtone ſhould be addreſſed to the Secretary of State is not to be wondered at, as that gentleman a few days before he ſailed preſented a memorial to his Sovereign, concerning the equipment of his ſquadron, which did not coincide with the deſcription of it he received from the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, prior to his going to Portſmouth. An inſtance of a naval officer writing to any other office than the Admiralty never occured before; and it is whiſpered that Lord S. has declared his firm intention to bring him to a Court Martial, unleſs the inſult is formally diſavowed.

From Mr. Fox's late motion on the preſent ſtate of the American war, and the negociation ſaid to be carrying on between the Courts of Auſtria, Ruſſia, Pruſſia and England, the people had flattered themſelves with the pleaſing idea of an approaching peace; but the royal requiſition made yeſterday for another million, has blaſted their hopes, and confirmed their fears, that the ſame dangerous meaſures are ſtill to be purſued, which have ruined our commerce, diſgraced our arms, and involved us in a debt which all the boaſted reſources of this opulent kingdom can no longer ſupport.

The authors and ſupporters of the American war have not one argument left on the ground of a probable ſubjugation or reconciliation. They go on to ſacrifice our troops, expend our treaſures in that country, not becauſe they have any hopes left of an eventual ſucceſs (for Lord George Germaine has long ago given up this argument) but becauſe they are afraid to retreat from that object, whoſe purſuit they have found to be vain, and fruitleſs.

Commodore Johnſtone's account of his late action, in which the conviviality of the table, the roaring of artillery, the compliments of a drawing room, and the dictatorſhip of a commander are ſo happily blended, is a moſt curious production, for while this able commander exults in the bravery of his troops, he unluckily condemns thoſe that fought beſt.

They write from Hamburgh, of the fifth of June, that notwithſtanding the efforts of certain Britiſh emiſſaries, to obtain credit to the report of a change having happened in the ſyſtem of the Court of Peterſburgh, particularly of a triple alliance having taken place between that Court and thoſe of London and Vienna, they aſſure us, that from the beſt authority, the Empreſs ſtill perſiſts in the ſame ſentiment ſhe had adopted relative to the preſent conjuncture of affairs. Though the former Miniſter, Count Panin, had ſet out for his ſeat, near Frelenſko, where he will reſide ſome months, all affairs are nevertheleſs communicated to him, and his advice and concurrence will be required reſpecting all matters agitated in the Council; ſo that this Nobleman has no leſs a ſhare in the adminiſtration, than if he were actually preſent at Court.

June 26. The Jamaica fleet is not as yet in ſafety, they have gone north about, but it is much to be feared, that in endeavouring to eſcape from the French, they will meet the Dutch ſquadron.

The famous Captain Cunningham (commonly called here the pirate Cunnigham) has, it is ſaid, eſcaped from Mill-priſon, with many of his comrades; in conſequence of this eſcape, ſome ſentinels and ſoldiers of that garriſon have been arreſted, and will be tried by a Court-Martial.

B O S T O N, *Auguſt* 23.

Captain Stone, in a letter of marque ſhip, bound to the Weſt-Indies, from Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, fell in with, and captured a ſhip from Georgia bound to London, and brought her ſafe into this port laſt Monday; ſhe is laden with rice, indigo, hides, ſago, &c. &c.

Tueſday evening arrived in town, Capt. Samuel Tucker and Doctor Ramſay, late of the Thorn cruiſer, having made their eſcape in an open boat from the Iſland of St. John's: They profeſs to have been humanely uſed by Governor Patterſon of that Iſland, and Capt. Young of the Britiſh ſhip Hynde, by whom they were captured, and acknowledge themſelves under obligations to both thoſe gentlemen for their civility.

A few days ago, a ſmall privateer from Newbury-Port, captured and carried ſafe into port, a ſhip from New-York bound to Penobſcot, with a number of deſpicable refugees on board, who were bound thither, agreeable to Lord George Germaine's late cheap method of diſpoſing of theſe herd.

A privateer from Portſmouth has captured and ſent ſafe into port, two brigs from New-York, bound to Quebec.

Monday arrived in port, the letter of marque ſhip Fox, belonging to Falmouth, and brought in with her a large prize ſhip, loaded with rice, indigo, furrs, &c. homeward bound, from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

S A L E M, *Auguſt* 21.

Wedneſday laſt returned into port the privateer brig Captain, John Dollanſon, Commander, after being out 24 hours, and brought in with him the famous Pomroy, with his privateer, having 32 hands out from Penobſcot, belonging to the Commodore there. She had been out 6 days from Penobſcot, but happily captured nothing.

Arrived ſince our laſt in a ſafe harbour, a prize brig to the brigantine Cato, her cargo chiefly wine.

Alſo arrived the privateer ſchooner Languedoc, Capt. Dunn, and brought in with him a prize ſchooner, laden with oil.

C H A T H A M, *Auguſt* 29.

The night of Tueſday the 21ſt, the noted horſe-thief Jerry King was taken, on one of his nocturnal expeditions, at Mendham. This villain deſerted from Capt. Clark's company of artillery in 1777, and has been once or twice taken ſince, but always had addreſs enough to make his eſcape. In his capture Capt. Arnold, ſheriff of this county, was wounded.

T R E N T O N, *Auguſt* 29.

We hear that laſt Thurſday night a party in ſix whale-boats, conſiſting of 70 men, under the command of Lieut. Aſher Fitz-Randolph, of the State regiment, ſtationed at Woodbridge, landed on Staten-Iſland, and proceeded as far as Fort Richmond, in which were ſtationed upwards of 200 tories and refugees. A ſevere firing commenced about day-break, and continued until 11 o'clock. All that ventured out of the fort were either killed or taken, and Lieut. Fitz-Randolph brought off ſeveral priſoners and nine Britiſh horſes, without any loſs except having 3 men ſlightly wounded, and Capt. Story, who commanded one of the whale-boats, was wounded in three different places, but none of them mortal.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *September* 5.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this city, their Excellencies GENERAL WASHINGTON and the COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, with their reſpective Suites. They were met and accompanied to town by his Excellency the Preſident of the State, the Financier-General, and many other Gentlemen of diſtinction, together with the Philadelphia troop of horſe. Every claſs of citizens ſeemed to vie with each other in ſhewing marks of reſpect to this ILLUSTRIOUS PAIR of Defenders of the Rights of Mankind.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Greene to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, High Hills of Santee, July 26th, 1781.

"In my letter of the 17th I informed your Excellency of having detached General Sumpter to attack the enemy's lower poſts. The troops were divided and moved down the ſeveral great roads. Lieut. Col. Lee, at Dorcheſter, took all the waggon horſes and waggons belonging to a convoy of proviſions going up to Lord Rawdon. Colonel Wade Hampton made a charge on a party of the enemy's horſe at the Quarter-Houſe, and took there and at Strawberry, upwards of 50 priſoners and ſeveral officers. On the appearance of our horſe below the Quarter Houſe, the alarm guns were fired in town, and the gates ſhut. Colonel Hampton, with the other detachments, burnt four veſſels loaded principally with valuable ſtores for the uſe of the Britiſh army. General Sumpter when he got in the neighbourhood of Monk's Corner, which was on the 16th, found the garriſon of Biggin's Church had been reinforced, this, together with his having detached largely, and thoſe not having joined, obliged him to move with caution. Colonel Horry was ordered to reconnoitre the poſt and watch the motions of the enemy, while another party was ſent to deſtroy Wadboo bridge to cut off the enemy's retreat. The garriſon conſiſted of upwards of 500 infantry, and between 100 and 150 cavalry. Part of the cavalry under Colonel Frazer, made a charge upon Colonel Horry and Major Lacey, but were ſoon repulſed and drove back with great precipitation, with the loſs of two officers and ten men killed. They again advanced with both horſe and foot, and our people retired. This was late in the afternoon. Under the cover of this party the enemy evacuated the poſt, and fled towards Charleſtown, and though they ſet the church on fire to deſtroy the ſtores, which were very great, their retreat was not diſcovered until four o'clock next day.

"The detachment having joined that night, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee with the legion, and Colonel Hampton with the State cavalry purſued, and Generals Sumpter and Marion with the reſt of the troops followed. Unfortunately the bridge at Wadboo had not been deſtroyed effectually; the enemy ſoon repaired it and croſſed. However the legion came up with their rear near Shubrick's plantation, and took their rear guard and all their bag-

gage; and was puſhing on to charge their main body, when Lieutenant-Colonel Lee was informed that the enemy had croſſed Guinby bridge, and were in a lane with their artillery. He ſent forward to order the legion to halt, but before the order could reach the advanced corps Captain Armſtrong had paſſed the bridge; which the enemy were endeavouring to take up, and was charging their line. He drove them from their artillery, but the muſquetry beginning a heavy fire obliged him to file off into the woods, not having advanced quite up to the line. He had two men and four horſes killed, and Major Mayhem, who was with the advance, had his horſe killed under him. Nothing can equal the gallantry of this troop, and had the enemy been overtaken in any other poſition, the cavalry in all probability would have taken the whole party. Generals Sumpter and Marian came up about four o'clock in the afternoon, and made the diſpoſition for attacking the enemy, which was begun about five, and laſted until near eight. The firing was cloſe and warm. But the enemy being advantageouſly poſted in a range of houſes, where our cavalry could not act, and our artillery being left behind, they maintained their ground though every effort was made to diſlodge them. The troops kept up a fire until the whole of their ammunition was conſumed, when they were ordered to retire; our loſs was about 10 or 12 killed, and between 20 and 30 wounded. As the firing was not more than from 40 to 80 yards diſtance, and moſt of our people good markſmen, it is thought the enemy muſt have ſuffered conſiderably. The gallantry of the militia and State troops upon this occaſion, would have done honour to veteran ſoldiers.

"Lord Rawdon, with part of the troops at Orangeburg, being on the move downwards, and the poſition of our people ineligible, General Sumpter ordered them to retire towards Nelſon's ferry. There were taken in the expedition in the different attacks, near 140 priſoners, eight or ten of which were officers, between one and two hundred horſes, ſeveral waggons, one loaded with ammunition, and all the baggage of the 19th regiment, in which was found 720 guineas. The General has ordered the whole to be divided among his troops as a reward for their bravery. Part of the enemy are ſtill at Orangeburg, and Lord Rawdon has gone towards Charleſtown."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Extract from General Orders, July 26, 1781.

The General has the ſatisfaction to inform the Army, that the detachments of Continental and State troops and Militia, commanded by Generals Sumpter and Marian, and Lieutenant Colonel Lee, having been ſucceſsful in ſeveral rencounters with the enemy, whom they obliged to retreat from Biggins's Church, near Monk's Corner; where, as well as on board four veſſels taken in Cooper river, great quantities of ſtores were deſtroyed.

The General preſents his compliments to Lieut. Col. Lee, for his cloſe purſuit of the enemy, by which their rear guard, conſiſting of a Captain's command, became priſoners of war. To Captain Armſtrong, for his heroic charge through a conſiderable part of the enemy's lines. To Col. Wade Hampton, for his enterprizing and ſucceſsful attack of the enemy at the Quarter-Houſe, within five miles of Charleſtown. To Colonels Horrey and Lacey, for the firmneſs with which they received and repulſed the detachment which ſallied from Biggins's Church, under the command of Major Frazer; and to the State troops and militia, for their bravery in attacking the enemy at Shoebrick's bridge.

The enemy's loſs in the ſeveral engagements, is ſeven commiſſioned officers and 140 privates, priſoners of war, beſides killed and wounded.

We hear that Congreſs paſſed the following Reſolve yeſterday, viz.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will, as ſoon as may be, make ſuch proviſion for diſcharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to theſe United States on Loan-Office Certificates, as that the holders of them ſhall ſuſtain no loſs thereon by any depreciation of the Bills loaned, ſubſequent to the reſpective dates of ſaid Certificates.

A flag which arrived here the 29th of Auguſt from Providence, ſpoke with a fleet of 14 ſail of Britiſh ſhips of the line, off the coaſt, ſuppoſed to be bound to New-York.

A few days ago a Britiſh frigate gave chace to a Britiſh 20 gun ſhip, each miſtaking the other for an enemy; the 20 gun ſhip ran aſhore at Shrewſberry, when the frigate ſent her boats, which diſcovered the miſtake and took the people off, but the ſhip, with the materials, are fallen into the hands of Gen. Furmer, who commands on that ſhore.

Since our laſt was ſent in here by the Holker, the privateer ſchooner Fame, Captain Neilſon from New-York, on a cruize; as alſo a ſloop that had been taken by Capt. Neilſon, and re-taken by the ſchooner Fame after ſhe was manned by the Holker.

We hear the Navaro, Capt Keeler, of this port, on her paſſage to Europe, has taken a valuable prize, loaded with beef and butter, bound from Cork to New-York, and is ſafe arrived at New-London.

Saturday the 25th ult. being the anniverſary of the birth of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the day was uſhered in by the ringing of bells, and a royal ſalute was fired from the artillery. The officers of the militia of the city and liberties, dreſſed in their uniforms, with his Excellency the Preſident and Commander in Chief of this Commonwealth at their head, waited on his Excellency the Miniſter of France, and complimented him on the occaſion. The officers then proceeded to Spring-Garden, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were preſent, by invitation, the militia officers who lately arrived in this city from Charleſtown and Auguſtine. After dinner the following toaſts were drank, viz.

1. Louis XVI. defender of the rights of mankind.
2. The free and independent American States.
3. Congreſs.
4. The King of Spain.
5. The States of Holland.
6. The Miniſter of France.
7. General Waſhington and the allied army.
8. Count de Rochambeau.
9. Count de Barras, and the French navy.
10. A ſucceſsful campaign.
11. The virtuous exiles of the United States, and our ſuffering brethren in captivity.
12. May mutual good offices render perpetual the friendſhip and union of France and America.
13. May America ever remember the injuries received from Britain, and her eternal enmity be the juſt return.

The day was ſpent with every demonſtation of joy, and concluded with harmony and good humour.

Quis talia fando, temperet a lachrymis?
To the CITIZENS of AMERICA.

My Fellow-citizens,

THE laſt flag from Charleſtown brought us the affecting intelligence of Col. ISAAC HAYNE having fallen a victim to Britiſh cruelty. Every patriot eye muſt drop a tear to the memory of this gentleman, when his hiſtory is known. A warmer friend America had not within her limits. He early ſtepped forth in defence of her liberties, and his diſtinguiſhed zeal and activity in her ſervice pointed the artillery of Britiſh vengeance againſt him.---His having taken a Britiſh protection may have made an unfavourable impreſſion on the minds of ſome; but a circumſtantial relation of that tranſaction will remove every ſuſpicion of infidelity to his country, and clearly convict thoſe concerned in his execution, of a palpable violation of the law of nations. As I am perfectly acquainted with all the circumſtances, I think it a piece of juſtice due to his memory, to publiſh them to the world. Colonel Hayne was, at the time of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, in the country. The ſmall-pox, which had been ſpread through the country by the Britiſh army, was at that time raging with great violence in the neighbourhood of his plantation, where he had a wife, ſix ſmall children, and upwards of an hundred ſervants who were liable to the diſeaſe, and there was no poſſibility of removing them. While his family ſo much required his preſence, he ſaw no proſpect, as there was then no American army in the State, of any oppoſition being attempted againſt the enemy, and he was every moment liable to be made a priſoner at diſcretion by their plundering parties, with which the country was every where infeſted. Thus ſituated, he was informed that a Captain Sanders, who was in the ſame predicament with himſelf, had been admitted to his parole by the Commandant at Charleſtown. In this perplexing choice of difficulties, he determined to go down and ſurrender himſelf a priſoner of war on parole, not having the moſt diſtant intention of accepting protection. The Commandant General Patterſon, who probably had received ſome information reſpecting his character, influence and abilities as an officer, refuſed him parole, and told him in poſitive terms, that he muſt either take protection or prepare for a priſon-ſhip. Col. Hayne requeſted, that he might be only indulged with a parole, until his family ſhould get through the ſmall-pox, when he would return and ſurrender himſelf at diſcretion.---This was refuſed. He then deſired to ſee the certificate or form of protection. Upon its being produced, his patriotic mind revolted at the idea of taking up arms againſt his country, as there expreſſed, and he objected to that part of it. He was aſked whether he would fight againſt the French; his reply was, that he could never think of fighting either againſt America, or any nation in alliance with her. The Commandant then told him, that that was the uſual form of a declaration of allegiance; but that the inhabitants would never be called upon to take up arms, and Sir Henry Clinton was quoted to Mr. Hayne by Mr. James Simpſon, ſuperintendant of the police, as having ſaid, that he never intended to call out the militia, and that he aſſigned as a reaſon, that he ſhould think it high time to quit the country, when matters ſhould arrive at ſuch a paſs as to make their aſſiſtance neceſſary. Col. Hayne requeſted to have it under his hand, that he ſhould not be obliged to bear arms. This the Commandant declined; but repeated his aſſurances that he ſhould never be called upon. Upon obtaining theſe aſſurances he was induced, from a regard to his family, who muſt have been involved in the moſt accumulated diſtreſs by his abſence, to take one of their protections. He declared at the time, to ſeveral gentlemen now in this city, that he was forced into the meaſure by a moſt cruel neceſſity; that preſſing as the neceſſity was, he would have ſubmitted to a priſon-ſhip or the rack, ſooner than have brought himſelf under any obligation to bear arms againſt America, and that the inſtrument of protection, with that exception, expreſſed no more, as he conceived, than a profeſſion of peaceable ſubjection to their government, as long as they ſhould hold poſſeſſion of the country. When the Americans regained poſſeſſion of the part of the country where he was, he returned to his allegiance of the United States. This he was perfectly juſtified in by the law of nations, more eſpecially if it be conſidered, that the profeſſion of allegiance to them had been extorted by an actual *dureſs per minas*, and that he was repeatedly called upon, in direct violation of the ſolemn aſſurances of the Commandant, to bear arms againſt America, which however he always found means to avoid. Upon his joining the American army General Greene, in conſideration of his merit and abilities, conferred on him the rank of Colonel. He ſoon after had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy. This is the man, my fellow-citizens, and ſuch his crime, whom thoſe ſavages Rawdon and Balfour have executed on a gallows. *Quæ quouſque tandem patiemini fortiſſimi viri!* How long, O ye brave Americans! how long will ye ſuffer theſe incarnate fiends thus wantonly to ſport with the lives of your fellow-citizens! How long, O Congreſs! will ye, at the expence of the blood of your Conſtituents, defer RETALLIATION! Oh, Britons! while ye are thus outraging every rule of civilized ſociety, every principle of humanity; while ye are thus trampling upon every law human and divine, can ye expect to eſcape the righteous vengeance of inſulted heaven? Be aſſured ye will not. All the civilized nations of the world have taken the alarm at your inſolence and cruelty, are combining againſt you, and your ſavage conduct would almoſt juſtify the wiſh that not a veſtige of your blood-thirſty nation may be left on the face of the globe.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29. 1781. A CITIZEN OF AMERICA.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE GIRL, about 12 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, was born and brought up in Salem county, State of New-Jerſey, and is fit for either town or country buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of Mr. MATTHEW POTTER, next door to Mr. John Dunlap's Printing-office, in Market ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, at Cohanzey bridge. † DAVID POTTER.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to all COLLECTORS of PUBLIC TAXES, that unleſs their Duplicates are fully ſettled with the County Treaſurer by the firſt day of next month, that every delinquent will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons, or any farther notice.

By Order of the Commiſſioners.
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice, the Honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, Second Juſtice, the Honourable John Evans, Eſquire, Third Juſtice, and the Honourable George Bryan, Eſquire, Fourth Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Auguſt, inſtant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of September next:

And whereas the Honourable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire, Judge of Admiralty, for Pennſylvania, and the Honourable William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices as aforeſaid, of the Supreme Court, aforeſaid, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid 27th day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the United States of America, at the ſaid State-Houſe, on the ſaid 24th day of September:

And whereas the ſaid Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinſon, William Auguſtus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, Eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſaid 27th day of Auguſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Seſſions for the State of Pennſylvania, at the ſaid State-Houſe, on the ſaid 24th day of September—NOTICE is hereby given, to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done; alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, that are, or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the ſixth year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

FOR SALE,
A Genteel HOUSE,

IN Race ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, three ſtories high, with two Parlours, Piazza and Kitchen; clear of Ground-rent. For particulars, apply to BENJAMIN DAVIS, jun. †3w. c t f o.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that the ſubſcriber's Mill and Works are in good order, and intends carrying on the FULLING BUSINESS, at ſaid mill, near Cole's-Town, in Glouceſter county. All thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work executed in a maſterly manner, with the greateſt expedition, and as reaſonable as the times will admit. Cloths, ſtuffs, &c. will be received by JACOB ROBERTS, in Haddonfield, and by JOHN COX, in Moore's-Town, where attendance will be given by ¶ WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1781.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Trenton Ferry, A Negroe Boy, named JACK, between 15 and 16 years old, yelloviſh complexion and ſlim built; late the property of General Philemon Dickenſon: Had on, an old felt hat, ſmall in the rim, tow ſhirt and long pair of trowſers. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy in any goal in the State, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

Sept. 4, 1781. † PATRICK COLVIN.

A HALF-JOE REWARD.

RAN AWAY, yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, A certain NEGROE MAN, named CÆSAR, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made, and about 40 years of age: Had on, a ſhort brown ſuſtain coat, buff coloured cloth veſt, oznabrig or ticking trowſers; and took with him, a light coloured broad cloth great coat, with wooden buttons, and a red cloth cape to it.

It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia, with an intention of enliſting or getting on board a veſſel. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home. BOWES REED.

Burlington, September 3, 1781. ¶ 1 w.

Five Pounds, hard money, Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, A Mulattoe ſlave, named WILL, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a ſmart lively fellow, marked with the ſmall pox pretty much, likes to play on the violin; his dreſs unknown, as he loſt all his clothes in ſwiming acroſs St. George's creek, but an old felt hat; is very likely to have got a forged paſs for a freeman, and will make for ſome veſſel, or the refugees. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

† 1 w. BENJAMIN BUNKER.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Richiſon, of Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, ſome time in May laſt, a Black MARE, 3 years old, no brand nor ear mark, has one hind foot white. The owner coming and proving his property, paying charges, may have her again.

Auguſt 31. ¶ RICHARD RICHISON.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN LAVERTY, departed this life at my houſe, the 13th day of July laſt, and as the ſaid deceaſed hath a brother living in the State of Pennſylvania, ſuppoſed in Lancaſter or York counties, his Chriſtian name not known, but is by trade a ſhoemaker; if the ſaid brother of the deceaſed be living, he, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Walpack, or to Peter Trexler, Eſq; in Northampton county, and State of Pennſylvania, may hear ſomething greatly to his advantage; or any perſon knowing of the ſaid brother, whether alive or dead, and will inform either of us by a letter, will be ſatisfied for his trouble, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by their very humble ſervants,

Walpack, State of New-Jerſey, Auguſt 8, 1781. † MOSES VAN CAMP, PETER TREXLER.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to raise the supplies for the year 1780 and 1781, beginning from the first of September and ended the 30th day of April, 1781, requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to put to sale (after due notice given, by way of advertisement, in the townships and county where such lands lie, and in the public news-papers for three months) ALL such TRACTS of LAND and REAL ESTATES, where the owners have neglected to discharge the Taxes of the same.

Therefore we the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Northampton, in pursuance of the said Act, do give this public notice to all owners of such lands, or other real estates, to pay the taxes hereafter mentioned to the State Treasurer, or the county Treasurer, at Easton; but if they, or some person or persons in their behalf, do not appear and discharge the taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the costs and charges within three months from the date hereof, they will be sold, or such a part as will be sufficient to pay the several taxes and costs, agreeable to law.

Easton, July 16, 1781. HENRY ENGEL, NICHOLAS FOX, HENRY BARNET, } Commissioners.

	Acres.		In Specie.
Mountbethel Township.			
Henry Burts's land,	50	2d 8 months tax,	£ 0 11
Benjamin Carty,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
David Owen,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
John Lowry,	80	Second ditto,	0 11 6
------- Bratfield,	100	Second ditto,	0 8
John Lukens,	311	Second ditto,	4 16
Stephen & Joseph Shewel,	300	Second ditto,	2 2 9
Geo. Taylor's, dec. estate,	200	Second ditto,	3 4
Alexander M'Illroy,	277	Second ditto,	1 8
William Jones,	68	Second ditto,	0 6 6
William Williams,	27	Second ditto,	0 4 6
Amos Strettel,	391	Second ditto,	12 16
John Benezet,	350	Second ditto,	7 15
Alexander Brown,	230	Second ditto,	3 6 8
Penn Township.			
Jacob Mann,	200	Second 8 months tax,	1 5 9
Philip Mosser,	100	Second ditto,	0 18
Burghard Mosser,	250	Second ditto,	2 1 6
Martin Swab,	150	Second ditto,	0 10 9
Peter Shull,	70	Second ditto,	0 9 1
Jacob Trybelbees's estate,	150	Second ditto,	2 7
Jacob Mease,	400	Second ditto,	1 16
Peter Keisser,	200	Second ditto,	1 18
Thomas Parvin,	200	Second ditto,	1 16
Valentine Brobst,	156	Second ditto,	1 1 8
Henry Roseidorffer,	100	Second ditto,	0 13
Jacob Kenig,	200	Second ditto,	1 8
Arnold Billig,	300	Second ditto,	2 4
Andrew Ohl,	100	Second ditto,	0 14
John Liser,	150	Second ditto,	0 18
John Delang,	280	Second ditto,	1 15 8
Joseph Gerber,	100	Second ditto,	0 10 9
William Green,	100	Second ditto,	0 13 9
Jacob Barrall,	100	Second ditto,	0 10 9
John Myer,	50	Second ditto,	0 8
Bernard Fulleweiler,	150	Second ditto,	0 11 9
Thomas Brumfeld,	300	Second ditto,	1 13
William Logan,	400	Second ditto,	3 14 8
Michael Ohl,	150	Second ditto,	0 16 8
James Barkley,	176	Second ditto,	0 14 8
Nicholas Frantz,	223	Second ditto,	1 13 9
Levi Thomas,	80	Second ditto,	0 9 6
George Slicher,	400	Second ditto,	3 15
John Ritter,	150	Second ditto,	1 7
Abel James,	150	Second ditto,	1 13
Maccungie Township.			
Casper Wister,	300	Second 8 months tax,	7 10
William's Township.			
Wm. Allen's, dec. estate,	100	Second 8 months tax,	5 6 8
Towamensing Township.			
John Bolliel,	320	Second 8 months tax,	3 11 6
Stephen Bolliel,	200	Second ditto,	1 13
William Kerr,	60	Second ditto,	0 8
Christian Hoffman,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
Abraham Smith,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
John Bare,	100	Second ditto,	0 18
Ulrich Showalter,	100	Second ditto,	0 13
John Sheimer,	100	Second ditto,	0 13 9
Magdalane Deeter,	150	Second ditto,	1 4
Mark Thompson, 1-3d of a saw-mill and	5	Second ditto,	0 12
Hugh Hughes, 1-3d of a saw-mill, and	5	Second ditto,	0 12
Moses Fravel,	250	Second ditto,	1 13 6
Godfrey Greenzweig,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
Allen Township.			
Sarah Wister,	500	Second 8 months tax,	21 6 7
Bethlehem Township.			
Sarah Wister,	500	Second 8 months tax,	24 0
William Bingham,	500	Second ditto,	24 0
Forks Township.			
Thomas Potts,	50	Second 8 months tax,	2 2 9
Plainfield Township.			
John Hutchinson,	70	Second 8 months tax,	0 16 4
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	Second ditto,	4 16
Jacob Strowd,	200	Second ditto,	1 12
Joseph Fox,	60	Second ditto,	0 16
John Young,	50	Second ditto,	0 6 6
Jacob Biddle,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
Francis Clewelder,	50	Second ditto,	0 9 8
John George Buhn,	300	Second ditto,	4 16
Fredrick Hubler,	25	Second ditto,	0 4
Widow Wyland,	100	Second ditto,	0 16
Christian Fry,	40	Second ditto,	0 6 9
Christian Brown,	10	Second ditto,	0 2 3
John Okely,	200	Second ditto,	2 13 8
Godlieb Hubler,	25	Second ditto,	0 6
Philip Slaugh,	25	Second ditto,	0 6
James Kelly,	50	Second ditto,	0 13
Hamilton Township.			
James Eaton,	400	Second 8 months tax,	2 13 9
Chesnuthill Township.			
Myer Hart,	200	Second 8 months tax,	1 12
David Kennedy,	90	Second ditto,	0 12
Peter Dehaven,	78	Second ditto,	0 12
Abel James,	325	Second ditto,	1 17 9
Yost Eard,	95	Second ditto,	0 16 6
Joseph Biddle,	600	Second ditto,	5 8
Joseph Rowling,	250	Second ditto,	1 12 6
Samuel Rowling,	200	Second ditto,	1 10 6
George Palmer,	400	Second ditto,	2 13 6
William Paul,	100	Second ditto,	0 16 9
Thomas James,	235	Second ditto,	1 18 6
Jacob Weiss,	150	2d 8 months tax,	£ 1 12
Edward Sheimer,	136	Second ditto,	1 10
Richard Wister,	300	Second ditto,	3 4
Benjamin Tomkins,	500	Second ditto,	1 1 9
John George Buhn,	250	Second ditto,	2 3 9
Abraham Bomper and Nathaniel Seidel,	280	Second ditto,	2 7
Andrew Deemer,	100	Second ditto,	0 16 6
Lower Smithfield Township.			
Abel James,	650	Second 8 months tax,	5 4
Wm. Allen's, dec. estate,	400	Second ditto,	2 4
Lewis Gordon's, dec. estate,	200	Second ditto,	0 18 6
William Logan,	300	Second ditto,	1 4 6
John Okley,	170	Second ditto,	0 15
Simon Heller,	75	Second ditto,	0 6
Charles Moore,	150	Second ditto,	0 13
Abraham Van Campen,	100	Second ditto,	0 9
John Seely,	200	Second ditto,	0 12 6
Paul Kerber's estate,	300	Second ditto,	1 16
James Morgan and Joseph Morris,	200	Second ditto,	1 3
James Morgan,	333	Second ditto,	1 6 8
Ditto,	280	Second ditto,	1 10
Samuel Powel and Joseph Morris,	1500	Second ditto,	5 18
Benijah Munday,	50	Second ditto,	0 5 9
James Hays,	300	Second ditto,	1 2 6
Richard Backhouse,	50	Second ditto,	0 5
Daniel Broadhead,	100	Second ditto,	1 4
William Smith, in Co. one-third of	1340	Second ditto,	6 16 10
Christopher Baker, Exec. of Martin Kreider, dec.	315	Second ditto,	2 11
Jacob Shallus,	520	Second ditto,	4 4
John Pinkerton,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
Thomas Shields,	300	Second ditto,	2 8
David Dashler,	350	Second ditto,	2 16
John Bayard,	200	Second ditto,	1 12
Owen Biddle,	500	Second ditto,	4 0
Abraham Lukens,	140	Second ditto,	1 2 6
George Henry, 2-5ths of	400	Second ditto,	1 5 9
Jacob Shreiner,	150	Second ditto,	1 4
Robt. Strettle Jones and Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith,	1800	Second ditto,	14 8
Philip Beahm,	150	Second ditto,	1 4
Edward Evans,	1000	Second ditto,	8 0
Samuel Meredith,	5870	Second ditto,	46 19 6
Samuel Powel,	3266	Second ditto,	27 9 6
Robert Morris, of several tracts,	4443	Second ditto,	35 11 9
James Wilson, lawyer, of several tracts,	8270	Second ditto,	66 2 9
John Barron,	333	Second ditto,	2 13 6
Levi Hollingsworth,	1000	Second ditto,	8 0
William Bingham,	270	Second ditto,	2 3 6
Salisbury Township.			
Isaac Greenleafe,	200	Second ditto,	3 4
Whitehall Township.			
Samuel Morris,	750	Second ditto,	12 0

To be SOLD by private Sale,

TWO PLANTATIONS or tracts of LAND, the one situate in Providence township, Philadelphia county, containing 168 acres; the other tract situated in Norrington township, and county aforesaid, containing 105 acres; late the estate of Samuel Brown, deceased. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscribers, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, near the Valley Forge.

¶ ANN BROWN,) Execut.
August 19, 1781. JOHN BROWN,)

WANTED in a Taylor's Shop,

AN ERRAND BOY, either from the city or country, not under 11 years old, he shall be found in shoes, stockings, and other necessary cloaths during the time we agree. If he should after some time be inclined to engage under indenture to the taylor's trade, proper schooling shall be allowed to him. Enquire of the Printers.

ON the 14th of August inst. was taken away by mistake, or stolen from William Cooper's ferry, opposite the city of Philadelphia, a man's NEW SADDLE, well finished, with a thin pad, which comes almost as low as the skirts, and a large saddle-cloth of flannel or blanketing, bound with broad red binding; the girth fast on both sides of the saddle, and draws thro' loops sewed to the skirts; the stirrup leather reeved the stirrup, without a swivel. Whoever returns the saddle, if in mistake, it will be thankfully acknowledged; but if stolen, whoever secures the saddle and thief, so as he may be brought to justice, shall have SIX HARD DOLLARS reward, paid by WILLIAM COOPER.

N. B. There was an old great coat on the saddle when taken away, of a lead coloured home made cloth. Also a good kirb briddle.

Lower Dublin, August 18, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB LAUGLEN, late of Lower Dublin township, deceased, are requested to make payment as soon as possible; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts. MARY LAUGLEN, JACOB RUSH, WILLIAM POLLARD, } Administrat.

¶

CAME to the plantation of JOHN GRIFFITH, in Williston, Chester county, the beginning of July last, A small brindle COW, very poor. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *August* 23, 1781. ¶

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Arch-street, next door below the corner of Second-street, has for SALE,

MADEIRA, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and country made wines, West-India and Philadelphia rum, geneva, French brandy, loaf and Muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, English wool and cotton cards, iron pots, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO JOSEPH FEW's best SNUFF, in bottles and bladders, of which he will keep a large and constant supply. † 9s. t. b. c.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL MIFFLIN, Esq; deceased; are desired to pay into the hands of the subscriber; and those who have any demands upon said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, duly proved, in order for settlement. WILLIAM ATTMORE, Executor.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1781. 6 w. ¶

WANTED immediately for Public Service,

A NUMBER of

Able-bodied DRAUGHT HORSES.

ANY persons having such to dispose of, may find purchasers, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, or SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LOTS of LAND, in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, viz.

A LOT of 27 square perches and five tenths, situate in Roads-town, on which is a good two story brick dwelling-house, compleatly finished, a cellar under the same; there is joining the above a good frame house, with two rooms on a floor, a good barn and stables, chair-house, garden, &c. and a good pump of water near the door, all in good repair.

Also ten acres and an half of land, at and near Bridge-town, one half acre of which joins on the main street, on the same is a well finished two story frame house, with two rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, and a kitchen adjoining, good stable, smoke house, &c. and a good pump of water near the door, all in good repair.

Also a tract of woodland lying on Cedar creek, in Fairfield township, containing 100 acres, three miles and an half from a good landing on Cohansey creek; there is a good stream of water runs through this lot, and a quantity of cedar rails and boards may be made in the swamp joining on the said stream. Any person inclining to purchase the whole, or any part, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Roads-town.

CHARLES CLUNN.

N. B. As the subscriber intends leaving the county as soon as his health will permit, he begs all those who are indebted to him by note or book debt, to discharge the same without farther notice; and all those that have demands against him, by bringing their accounts proved, shall have them discharged. ¶ C. C.

CAME to the plantation of Joseph Turner, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, the 2d of June last, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near buttock C. A. and on the near shoulder M, has four white feet, and a blaze in his face. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be sold for the same. CHRISTIAN GROVER.

August 27, 1781. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN (supposed the latter) on the night of the first instant, out of a lot at the upper end of Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, A Dark Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, near 7 years old, has a star in his forehead, a white spot on the near side of his neck, some white saddle marks, short tail, shod before, and has lately been hurt in his breast. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have SIX SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, on conviction of the thief, or THREE SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN ZANE.

July 5, 1781. tbc 6 w.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of Thomas Felten, in Spring-Garden, A Bright Bay MARE, 4 years old, about 13 hands high, black mane and tail, her mane hanging to the near side, and a feather on the off side of her neck, a star in her forehead, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns her to the owner, James Hayes, in Oxford township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, or to Mr. Jacob Vansciver, at the sign of the Ship Columbus, in the Northern-Liberties of Philadelphia, shall receive a *Reward* of *Eight Hard Silver Dollars*; and for apprehending and securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a *Reward* of *Twenty Hard Silver Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES HAYES, or JACOB VANSCIVER.

¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in London-Britain township, Chester county, containing 125 acres, whereon is a good square log-house, &c. &c. situate at the crossing of two main roads, one leading from Newark to Johnstone's cross road, 5 miles from each, the other leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, about 12 miles from the Head of Elk-Landing, 8 from Christiana-Bridge, and 15 from Wilmington. The title indisputable. Persons inclining to purchase, may have further information, and know the terms of sale, by applying to HARRIS and FERGUSON, at their Commission-Store in Strawberry-Alley, who have for sale, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, at the lowest prices. ¶

East-Whiteland, Chester county, August 1, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, 26 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road, in Chester county, with about 125 acres of good LAND belonging thereto, twenty-five acres thereof excellent meadow, most of it can be watered; the fields have all been limed, some of them three times; there is erected thereon, a large stone house, 60 feet front, and part of it 30 feet deep, with a stone kitchen and two stone lodging-rooms back; also, a stone brew-house, 25 by 18 feet, with a large copper that will hold 120 gallons, likewise a stone spring-house, 18 by 20 feet, with four granaries that will hold 500 bushels of grain, near the kitchen door, with a fine stream of water that goes into a fish-pond in the garden, a large stone stable, and two sawed log stables, sufficient to accommodate 40 horses, with sundry other buildings; also, a lime kiln, with a fine easy, plentiful lime quarrey near the house. Whoever inclines to purchase the above plantation, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. § JOHN KERLIN.

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